Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 and 8—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The Woman Hater.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—The Kaffir Diamend.
CASIN.—2 and 8—Nadly.
DOCKSTADAR 8—2 and 8—Minaturels.
EDEM MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Lights o' London.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Vaddy Geogan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Lord Channley.
Madison-AVE. And 59th-81.—Day and Evening—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
Madison Square Theatre—2 and 8:30—A Legal Wreck.
RELO'S—2 and 8—Mathias Saudorf.

STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—The Paymaster.
WALLACK'S—2 and 8:15—Boccaccio. WALLACKS-2 and 8:15-Eccaccio.

DTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-Philip Heras.

14TH-5T. THEATRE--2 and 8- Fascination. ATH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysoure.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Professor Jamieson, who succeeded Major Barttelot in command of the Stanley Relief Expedition, died of African fever on the Congo. Charles E. Copeland testified in the DeBaun extradition case that DeBaun's confession was obtained from him by promises. === The steamer Germanic while entering the Mersey River went aground, but subsequently was floated. === The volcano on the island of Stromboli is again in active eruption.- Lord Selborne having impeached Mr. Gladstone's veracity, the Grand Old Man has offered to produce documents to verify his assertions. == The publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary has caused a sensation in

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Sen-Labor was passed without the Weather Bureau section. = House: Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected to unanimous consent being given for the passage of the resolution appropriating \$100,000 tion, they increased their vote only 2,047. On for the yellow fever sufferers.

Domestic.-There were 14 deaths and 118 new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville; several Southern cities established shotgun quarantine against Decatur, Ala., and Jackson, Miss. William Warren, the veteran actor, died at his home in Boston. - General Walter C. Newberry was appointed postmaster at Chicago in place of S. C. Judd. - Warner Miller made a speech in Malone, N. Y. - General Harrison received delegations from Dayton, Ohio, and Randolph County, Indiana. == The testimony for the State was completed in the case of Ives and

City and Suburban .- James E. Bedell, the mortgage forger, and the policy-dealers to whom he says that he lost over \$100,000, were arraigned the vote on Governor, and the total of Repubat the Tombs Police Court. - Winners at lican Congressional pluralities is 19,252. In Gravesend: Britannic, Oriflamme, Queen of addition to this the Republicans have elected Elizabeth, Exile, Kingston and Specialty. H. F. Harding, the bold bank robber, was held for trial, and was recognized by the Justice as an old offender. = Little done at the meeting of trunk-line presidents - Stocks dull, with small fluctuations, closing steady.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 63; everage, 67 1-8.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with me and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—[From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—(From a speech by the Hen. Allen G. Thurman: Columbus. Ohio. 1872.

Professor Jamieson's death seems likely to put an end to any present project for sending out another expedition for the relief of Stanley. The opinions of African experts still differ widely concerning the probabilities of Stanley's being yet alive. Certainly the search for him and the effort to help him ought not to be abandoned until certainty is reached in one direction or the other. And what about Emin Is he to be left to meet the fate of Gordon? The civilized world ought not to rest content until these latest secrets of the Dark Continent

Four per cent is said to be the assessment levied on the salaries of Federal office-holders in Pittsburg. Who fixed the percentage is not known, but the postmaster is a Democratic manager and probably understands the best way of manipulating such an affair. It is loudly asserted that the contributions are voluntary, but the poor employes evidently regard them as compulsory. At any rate, they are submitting to the exaction. The same thing. we presume, is going on all over the country. Four per cent on all the salaries of Federal family quarrel, and so we content ourselves | mestic product to their full extent. On that officials will turn out a handsome election fund with directing Mr. Cleveland's attention to the for Cleveland and Reform.

Chicago has a new postmaster. Whether he will be an improvement on S. Corning Judd, who has at length resigned, after proving himself one of the worst specimens of unfitness and incompetency that this Administration has evolved, remains to be demonstrated. W. C. Newberry, the new appointee, is the president of that famous Democratic organization, the Iroquois Club. So far as is known, that is his principal qualification for the office. If this was an era of business principles, an appointment for such a reason might well be questioned. But votes are the main thing now, and the president of the Iroquois Club is doubtless an infiential politician and will use his influence where it will do the most good.

concurrence in the advisability of the action of the Senate, which has stricken from the bill as it came from the House the section transferring the Weather Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. This action doubtless means that no bill on the subject will be passed at this session, since the amended bill must now go to committees of conference. Until the new Department shall be fully organized and in easy operation, it will be prudent to keep the Weather Bureau where it is. It is capable of greater usefulness than has yet flowed from it, but nothing calculated to impair its efficiency in the slightest should

Kilgore, of Texas, has relieved the breathless suspense with which his every movement was being watched. He carried the Chinese Exclusion bill to the President yesterday; and, to the President's extreme relief, about the same time definite information came from Pekin that the treaty signed on March 12 and amended by the Senate had been rejected by China. Kilgore's performance, however, has directed attention to a defect in the processes of legislation which Congress should not be slow to correct. It appears that the man who happens to be acting chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills has it in his power to block the will of Congress for weeks, or even months, by simply refusing to take an enacted bill to the President for signature. There ought to be a definite limit set to the time a measure can be retained in this way, and a narrow limit, too. The bill introduced by Senator Stewart will probably answer the purpose.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MAINE.

The Democratic papers are so persistently misrepresenting the results of the election in Maine, that the facts must be set right before the country. The sole ground upon which they base their claims is, that while the Republican vote is increased only 691 over the September vote four years ago, the Democratic vote is increased 2.047. They entirely ignore the fact that four years ago the Republican party was at its best in Maine and the Democratic party in a state of apathy, while in this election the Democrats had sources of strength they never enjoyed before, and the Republicans might naturally have been expected not to do so well as they did in 1884. The amazing assertion is constantly made that the Democrats made no campaign in Maine this year. This began with Chairman Brice's amusing telegram to Arthur Sewall: "We can now see that if our National Committee had aided you, and undertaken to make a fight for your State, we could have made a substantial reduction in the Republican majority." The fact is that the Democrats never have made, in the whole history of the party, so vigorous a canvass in Maine as that of this year. They never spent so much money and never before, since 1860, have they had the Federal office-holders. Four years ago they The House bill to create a Department of made practically no effort to dispute the State with Mr. Blaine. They knew his great popularity and did not waste time or effort fighting it. Yet, with this radical change in the situathe other hand, the Republicans did not have this year the magic of Blaine's name to conjure with, and yet they increased their vote over that of 1884.

The average Republican plurality on Governor in Maine for the last twenty years, beginning with 1868, has been 13,229. The present plurality of 18,495 is a gain of 5,266 over that average. The present plurality has been exceeded only twice in the vote on Governor during these twenty years-in 1868, when it was 19,316, and in 1884, when it was 19,851. The tariff issue was more directly involved in the vote on Congressmen than in every member of the Senate, 125 out of 151 members of the House, and 96 out of 99 county officers voted for. And yet the Democratic papers are trying to figure out a Democratic 'victory." A few more of that kind wouldn't leave much of the Democratic party. .

"The Philadelphia Press" makes a good point by showing the relative increase in the votes of the two parties in the three Northern States which have voted since the campaign opened. The Republican vote in Oregon is increased from 25,699 in 1884 to 32,820 in 1888; in Vermont, from 42,524 to 48,511; in Maine, from 78,912 to 79,603. The total Republican vote in these three States in 1884 was 147,135; in 1888, 160,934-a Republican gain over 1884 of 13,799. Now, let | chines would kill him. us see what the Democrats have done in these same States. In Oregon they increased their vote from 23,652 to 25,413; in Vermont it dropped from 19,820 to 19,557; and in Maine it increased from 59,061 to 61,108. The total Democratic vote in these three States at the same elections four years ago was 102.533; this year it was 106.078, showing a Democratic gain of 3.545. This gives a net Republican gain of 10.254 in three States casting in all only 267,012 votes. This is a gain of only a fraction less than 4 per cent on the total vote, and that average maintained in all the States that enjoy a republican form of government, meaning thereby the Northern States, would give every one of them to Harrison and Morton by a round majority.

DEMOCRATS AT LOGGERHEADS.

If he values his peace of mind, President Cleveland will peremptorily decline all invitations to visit Medina, N. Y., this fall. Medina, as everybody knows, is one of the gems of Orleans County, this State-as nice a little village as one would care to see. But if the President should go there during the campaign, his feelings would be terribly lacerated, for suspended over one of the streets of Medina hangs a banner which Democrats have flung to the breeze, and the banner bears this in-

For Governor, David B. Hill. For President, "or Vice-President Benjamin Harrison. Levi P. Morton. "or Vice-President, Of course a stranger intermeddles not in a earnest but inverted support which he is receiv- benefited by his policy. There are 4,000,000 ing at the hands of this particular section of farmers, who produce 300,000,000 pounds of the Democracy of New-York. It has been wool, an average of 75 pounds each; according whispered for some time that Hill's friends had | to President Cleveland, they would lose just the determined to "knife Cleveland," and that they would go about the work with considerable enthusiasm. So there will not be much surprise in political circles at the spectacle of these Medina Democrats reaching out for the President's scalp. But the fact that they advertise the massacre upon which they are bent by means of a large and prominently displayed banner is calculated to occasion talk. Why do these Medina Hill Democrats knife their brother Cleveland thus openly and above duty paid was \$21,864,153, making the entire board?

ing held a meeting in this city for the sole to the wisdom of creating a full Department of purpose of declaring war on Hill, they are bent True, in regions where they are constantly Agriculture, there will probably be general upon reciprocating with the same frank pub-

licity. It is to be hoped in the interest of concord that this is not the explanation. Still, it is to be remembered that Hill's partisans are not the kind of individuals who, being struck on the right cheek, proceed with a sweet, forgiving smile to turn the other also. They believe in blow for blow and generously try to return all they receive with compound interest. The Medina banner may be followed by the unfolding of others of the same sort all over the State. Why not? Are not the organs in this city which are most devoted to Mr. Cleveland daily calling for Mr. Hill's defeat?

The razor business promises to be brisk this fall. It looks now as if every Democrat in the State who takes an interest in politics would feel called upon to place a trusty blade in his

THE DIFFERENCE. Here are some of the things with which the Democratic party has either been identified in the past or is identified now:

Low Licenses and Plenty of Saloens. Rum Power in Politics. Ballot-box Frands Loose Election Laws. Polygamy. Intimidation and Political Murders. Shutting States out of the Union on Partisan

Human Slavery, Treason. Civil War. Inflation. Repudiation. Free Trade.

Grounds.

Here are some of the things with which the Republican party has either been identified in the past or is identified now;

Restriction of the Liquor Traffic. Defiance of the Rum Power in Politics. A Free Ballot. An Honest Count. Laws Protecting the Ballot-box.

Equal Political Rights for Black and White Unceasing Warfare against Polygamy, Prompt Admission of Qualified States. Human Freedom. Loyalty to the Union. Peace-with Honor. Honest Money.

Honest Payment of all Debts-Dollar for Protection for the American Home and Home

Industries.

Which ought the intelligent voter to choose

THE ROARD OF POLICE.

Two attacks from entirely different sources with entirely different motives have been made recently upon the policy which now prevails in the constitution of the Board of Police of this city. The first came from Mayor Hewitt in one of his memorable messages, and it was undoubtedly made in good faith and with the idea that the change advocated would be beneficial. The other came from certain profes sional politicians, who simply wanted to get hold of the Board for their own selfish and corrupt uses. The present law requires the appointment by the Mayor of four Police Commissioners, and, although no express provision requires that they shall be equally divided between the two parties, it has been customary thus to divide them. Mayor Hewitt proposed the abolition of this four-headed Commission and the appointment of an individual Commissioner, responsible to the Mayor, who should exercise the powers now confided to the four members of the Board.

The trouble with this scheme lies not in the theory of it, but in the way it would inevitably operate when put into actual practice. Human nature is undoubtedly improving, but it is still weak, uncertain, painfully fallible and prone to err. The police force possesses functions which, when properly exercised, render it an inestimable blessing, but which are easily abused. The temptation to abuse them is intense and ever present. It appears in so many and so insidious forms that we doubt if the man exists whose mind is so impartial, whose judgment is so excellent and whose disposition is so honest that he could manage the department in these times, tugged at by the corrupt and selfish politicians who run affairs here, in an acceptable manner. Certainly, if such a man exists he is too perfect ever to make an impression in our local politics. He never could secure the appointment, or, if he should secure it, the work of resisting the whole horde of plug uglies composing the Democratic ma-

The Mayor's scheme is impracticable. Even if we were sure of always having an honest Mayor, even if his appointee were always certain to be honest also, there would remain so many elements of doubt as to the outcome of the experiment that all notion of it must be abandoned. The people of New-York have a right to feel sure that their police force is so controlled as that its prostitution to serve the ends of parties is impossible. They have that assurance to-day. The force attends to its legitimate business better than it ever has done little street crime as there is now. Crime of all kinds never was so surely and quickly detected. The police force never was under so sharp discipline as is now maintained. In fact, after many experiments, we have at last secured the best of all available systems, and the only one under present political conditions that would be even tolerable. Under these circumstances, all suggestions implying danger to this non-partisan system must be resented. and the next Legislature should make it one of its earliest duties to amend the present law so as to fasten this system firmly upon the city and place it beyond all future peril. It should not longer be left open to attacks, whether their metive be good or bad.

THE COST OF WOOLLENS.

President Cleveland puts without reservation his idea that duties enhance the cost of every dutiable article and corresponding doground he claims that the people would be present duty, 10 cents per pound, in the price of their wool, which would be \$7 50 each. What would they gain?

Cheaper woollens, President Cleveland says. The value of all woollens manufactured in 1880, according to the census, including cloths, worsteds, carpets, wool hats, felt goods, hosiery and knit goods, was \$267,252,913. There were imported in that year, of all woollens, goods valued at \$31.834.547, on which the cost of all kinds of woollen goods, domestic They may reply that they are merely render- and imported, \$320,951,613 for fifty millions ing tit for tat; that friends of Cleveland hav- of people, or \$6 42 for every person. But "woollens must cost much more to consumers." worn, but for the whole country the cost and

quantities are shown by the census and the official returns of imports. But "these are manufacturers' and importers' prices, and goods cost more when made up and retailed." True, and the makers or tailors would charge just as much for the work under a different tariff as they do now, unless all wages should be forced down, which the President affirms will not be the result. Mr. Cleveland's misrepresentations as to the cost of woollen clothing are met by the official records which prove that woollen goods of all sorts, domestic and imported, cost only \$6 42 for every person. The farmer consumes no more than his share, and like persons in other avocations the farmers have an average of two others depending on them, for their hired hands must be separately considered, and the sons of farmers who soon find occupations for themselves. For three persons the cost of woollen products and imports would average \$19 26; how much of this cost would the Mills bill enable the farmer to save?

According to President Cleveland, woollens would be reduced in cost just the rate of duty on similar imported goods. On \$31,834,547 worth of imported woollens the duties proposed in the Mills bill, 45 per cent, would be exactly \$7,538,607 less than the duties actually paid in 1880, a difference of 14 per cent. If all the woollens consumed, which average for three persons \$19 26 in cost, should be reduced 14 per cent in cost, the gain would be for the three persons just \$2 69, while the farmer would lose \$7 50 in the price of his wool.

But the farmer's son and hired man also have to be clothed. True, and they pay for their clothing out of what they earn on the farm. Getting less money for his wool, the farmer would be forced to pay less wages to any hired man or to his son. The two might save their share of the cost of all woollens, according to the President's theory about 14 per cent on \$6 42 each, or about 90 cents each person, but it would be strange if their wages should not be cut down more than that.

The truth is that the President's theory is not correct, and that woollen goods would not be cheapened to the extent he supposes, if at all. The duty on blankets is now about 90 per cent. The actual difference in cost between this and other most favored countries was recently shown when bids were invited for the supply of 2,000 blankets to the army. An American bid \$2 56 for four-pound blankets; the lowest foreign bid for the same blankets was \$2 25; the difference without any duty whatever was not quite one-seventh of the foreign cost, instead of 90 per cent. But the blanket costs relatively more in this country than most other kinds of woollens. Nearly all woollen goods are in fact as cheap, quality considered, in this as in other countries. Hence it is the fact that a heavy loss which the farmers would have to sustain would not be made good by any gains realized by them or by other consumers.

PM SITTING IN THE CHAIR, GROVER. (As sung with great success by Calvin S. Brice.)

I'm sitting in the chair, Grover, where I've sat for ninety days, And the sound of dying footsteps through the open door is borne, 'Tis the sound of fleeing Democrats-they're going on the trot To join with the enemy and leave us here to mourn. But what can I do, Grover, what can I do for our cause? I know but little of these things, as you must well remember; Oh, send us one more check, Grover, only another check, Twill keep what little life we have till the sixth of next November!

Yes, they've got us on the run. Grover, ther've got us on the run, And all that I can do is to sit and sadly smile; I talk to all that come to me with child-like confidence, But things are getting worse and worse-I know it all the while; There's all the doubtful States-they aren't doubtful any more! Those that were doubtful once, Grover, now are solid for protection:-There's New-York and Indiana, they are going dead against us, And New-Jersey and Connecticut-they only bring dejection!

So I'm sitting here alone, Grover, where I've sat for days together, And the scalding tears roll downward fast as the summer's rain; For every move I've made, Grover, has been a glaring error, And there's little now for us but tears and gloom and main. And the only thing that's left us now is dear old Arkansaw, Where the grand old Demoin the chair, Grover, and wish that all were like Dear old Arkansaw where pistols always have six votes apiece!

"The Christian Union" finds nothing vague or indefinite in President Cleveland's latest utterances on the revenue question. It says that he "lays the foundation for a much more radical free-trade position than he now occupies," and then remarks: On the whole, this letter plants the President, and therefore the Democratic party, more squarely than any previous utterances, in message, platform, or proposed legislation, on the fundamental position that protection to industrial enterprises must be an incident, not an end, of the tariff, and that whenever it ceases to be an incident and becomes an end, it becomes injurious to the public and unjust to the individual." How straightforward this sounds contrasted with the labored utterances of certain Democrats who are claiming that the President has come around to Protection in all the city's history. There never was so in his letter of acceptance! The quotation reinforces General Harrison's incisive declaration that the difference between the parties is not a difference of schedules, but one of wide-apart

principles. The Tribune feels authorized to state that Mr. Thurman, in his letter of acceptance, will not quote the following remark from one of his own public addresses: "My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."

Speaking of Mr. Cleveland's Fisheries message, The London Spectator" observes: "We have a very strong impression that if the present President is re-elected in November, the retaliatory measures, whatever they be, which he may have adopted against Canada, would soon be exchanged for some wise conciliatory measure, such as that agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Commission of which Mr. Chamberlain was the head." It is a curious fact that nowhere, in America, nor Canada, nor England, has any responsible person professed to be lieve that Mr. Cleveland's late-and very latevalorous utterances possessed any vestige of sincerity. There have been only two comments upon them, and these, indeed, are practically identical. One is that they are a tricky move to recapture the Irish vote, and the other that they are a masterly manoeuvre sure to strengthen his posttion. These two explanations of the message mean, of course, the same thing. But neither friend nor foe suggests that he was honest. Truly he has great occasion for feeling proud of his position before the three countries to which he spoke, and his own country has equal reason to feel proud of him!

Tribune Extra No. 103, "British Free Trade," warns American wage-earners that they must expect lower wages and the European scale of living if the Democracy triumphs in November. Mr. Egan's review of the economic system of

sage. This is an Extra well-adapted for circulation among wage-earners, who by their votes are soon to determine the political and economic future of the country.

Since Senator Vest has seen fit to explain that his now famous "fight to the death" letter was a private one, written to a personal friend, and not intended for publication, it may properly be stated that that letter was written to a political club at St. Louis, was addressed to "Gentlemen and Fellow-Democrats," and was first printed in the chief Democratic organ of that city. The Senator was so refreshingly frank in the letter that it would be a pity for him to try to shirk responsibility for it in any way. "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which," says Senator Vest, "I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. It is the personal duty of every Democrat in this country to do everything in his power to sustain the President Every agency which can possibly be used in this direction must be put actively to work. It is useless for us to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death, and we would be idiots to ignore this." There you have the battle-orders of a captain to his soldiers. The Democratic hosts are rallied by their leader and told that they are to fight for the extermination of the protected industries of the country; and they are to fight to the death. Every Democrat is to do everything in his power to sustain the President in his warfare against protected industry. These are not simply private expressions of opinion to a confidential friend, but the authoritative utterances of a Democratic leader to the rank and file of the Democratic party. As to its flat contradiction of the President's protestation that his Administration and party are not entering upon a campaign of free trade-well, Messrs. Cleveland and Vest can fight

The County Democracy has maintained a higher tandard than Tammany Hall.-(Mayor Hewitt as standard than Tammany Hal reported in The New-York Sun.

it out between them.

Higher standard in what? In the number of its prominent leaders who are convicts? Or in the number who ought to be? No, Mr. Mayor, it's the toss of a nickel between them. They are both rotten to the core, and if there is any degree of lessness, the advantage is with Tammany. Not so many of her men, at least, have been caught.

One of the significant things about the next big Republican rally in this city is that it is going to be held, not in any of the customary places for the holding of great political gatherings, but at the Polo Grounds in Harlem. That announcement speaks volumes for the growth of the city in its upper portion. Another interesting thing is that the meeting is to be an outdoor one. a meeting in this metropolis is more than a novelty; it will be something of an experiment. Considering that Mr. Blaine is to be the principal speaker, there can be little doubt of the success of the experiment. There is no hall in New York large enough to contain the multitude that will flock to hear him, and even at the Polo Grounds many eager listeners will doubtless find themselves beyond the reach of his voice. The managers of the meeting have taken the wise precaution of making provision for a stormy evening, having engaged the big Coliseum at Fourthave. and One-hundred-and-eighth-st, for such an emergency. This rally gives every promise of being the most remarkable political meeting of the campaign.

Tribune Extra No. 104, "Wage-Earners Protected," demonstrates that wages have advanced forty per cent since the Protective Tariff was enacted, and are 100 per cent higher in the United States than in Great Britain. It contains a scientific discussion of the entire question of wages as affected by the tariff, its conclusions being based upon the last census. It carries out Mr. Blaine's idea that the tariff "from first to last, from beginning to end, from skin to core, and from core back to skin again, is a question

Mr. Cleveland has received doubtful assistance in his Presidential campaign against General Harrison by the patronage and approval of some English Journals. Hence necessity has been laid upon him to vociferate more loudly than ever that he is no Free Trader. It was a foolish accusation to make against him and his prospects have been compromised by the ill-judged praises bestowed upon him. It would not be wise, however, to look upon this letter or election manifesto as containing Mr. Cleveland's complete and matured opinions upon the tarlif question, any more than we should look for his complete and matured opinions upon the policy of "retaliation" in his recent message to Congress.—(Manchester (Eng.) Examiner, Sept. 12.

The English press is more candid than the

The English press is more candid than the English candidate for the Presidency. It contends that neither his letter of acceptance nor his Retaliation message contains his real opinions, but merely his political tactics. Mr. Cleveland expected a credulous American public to take cerity of his utterances. The English constituency that stands' behind him does not take either the letter of acceptance or the Retaliation message seriously.

It is impossible to write well before the age of forty, according to M. Renan. But it is to be observed that the great French critic does not contend that all the writing that is done after the age of forty is good writing. Of course not. If Renan is a student of American politics, and he probably is, he is aware that Mr. Cleveland was well past forty before he wrote that free-trade message of his.

The President describes his attitude toward a

second term as that of " ready submission." cant! He knows well enough that he has been working tooth and nail, sacrificing his solemn pledges right and left, making deals with patronage hand over fist in the effort to keep his place. The people know it, too, as well as he does, and yet he paints himself in the attitude of prayerful reluctance, yet bold to do his duty and ready to say to the Nation, "Thy will be done." is downright humbug, and it illustrates an element in Mr. Cleveland's character that is thoroughly offensive to manly men. The Presidency is, indeed, the highest office on earth. But the American people are rich in men well able to fill it, whose abilities were ascertained while Grover Cleveland was a county sheriff. The man does not live who might be thought competent for the Presidency, to whom it does not appear as the noblest of human ambitions. To such a man the attitude of "ready submission" is a physical impossibility.

PEI SONAL.

The Longfellow statue at Portand will be set up in about two weeks.

Mr. F. S. Hyde, who was graduated this year at Amherst, will go to teach for three years in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. Mrs. Laura Jackson Arnold has been formally

invited to attend the centennial celebration at Pitts burg. She is a sister of the late General "Stonewall" Jackson, and, as an ardent patriot, did her utmost to dissuade him from joining the Rebellion. It was a habit of the late Professor R. A. Proctor to take an hour's nap every afternoon, and his wife always sat by his bedside while he was sleeping.

Professor A. S. Pickmore, of this city, is making a tour through the White Mountains. Mr. Parnell has for years been spending much time

and money in seeking for gold on his Avondale estate; with no very promising results yet. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom left Washington resterday morning for a short stay at Saranac Inn in the Adirondacks. They were accompanied by Dr. Ward, of Albany, who has been a guest for some days at Oak View.

Great interest has been excited in North Wales by the announcement that the tomb of Madoc ap Gryffyddmaelor, a great Welsh warrior in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, grandson of Owen Gwynedd. Prince of Wales, had been discovered in the ruins of Walle Crucis Abbey, Llangollen. The Rev. H. T. Owen, warden of the abbey, who is now engaged upon some excavations, was searching for old stained glass in the dormitory, when he disinterred a large stone slab bearing the name of Madoc and an inscription which

a Grecian ornament. The stones form part of the ground of the monks. The warrior founded tha abbey, which was a Cistercian monastery, about the abbey, which was a distercian monastery, about the year 1200. After the venerable building became a ruin, the chapter-house and scriptorium were used for several generations as a farmstead, and were practically destroyed by fire. During the repairs it is conjectured that the stones of Madoc's tomb were used to complete the vaniling. In 1861 the debris covering the area of the abbey was primoved by Lord Dungannon, and the tombs of benefactors buried in from of the high aftar, the ligure of a knight in chain armor, and a stone coffin were laid bare. During the excavations of last year the monk's well and spring were discovered.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In winter the population of Lenox is about 2,200, In summer it is about \$200,000,000.

They met again.—Dry-goods clerk (to beautiful customer)—Excuse me, but are you not Miss Smith!
Customer (frigidly)—That is my name, sir.
Clerk—You were at Saraloga in August!
Customer (hau'eur increasiny)—Yes, sir—I will takes
twelve yards of this piece.
Clerk—Cash!—(The Epoch,

Kind-hearted old gentleman (meeting countrymen)-Why do you look so blue, my friend?

Countryman (who has just been cleaned out by bunco steerer)-'Cos I'm so tarnal green, that's why.

Careful of his mind.—Woman (to tramp)—I s'pose you've travelled a good deal in this country?

Tramp—I know every foot of it, ma'am, from Porte land. Maine, to the Rio Grande.

Woman—Don't ye git tired o' travellin' sometimes?

Tramp—Occasionally, ma'am, I am oppressed with more or less enoul; still there's nothing like travel, you know, to broaden one's mind.—(The Epoch.

Plays in which a tank enacts the principle role may be said to be dramas of the first water.

On the rear platform of a late South End car, one night not very long ago, there was a quarrelsome tough, who was indisposed to pay his fare, but perfectly willing, as he made proclamation, to clean out the car for 5 cents. The conductor wore the G. A. R. button; he looked at the button and then glanced at four passengers who were similarly decorated. The four passengers wandered out on the platform "kind o' permiscus-like," as Ariemus Ward would say; the touch hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated to the platform of the court hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated to the court hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated the court hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated the court hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated the court hald his fare with feverish haste, and immediated the court half was a second to the court of the cou

There is a bright young man in England who proposes to set Wagner's operas to music. Next thing he will propose to dramatize some of Shakespeare's plays.

A German professor says that thirty-five flashes of common lightning would keep an incandescent lamp burning for an hour. Owing to the difficulty of capturing a flash of lightning, and preserving it until wanted, persons who use incandescent lamps will continue to depend upon electricity at so much per lamp.—(Norristown Herald. A school of 10,000 porpoises was recently seen in

the ocean near San Diego, Cal. In the more enter-prising East they would have been made to do duty A suburban Boston poet has discovered that the order of sequence in courtship is first to get on good terms with the girl; second, with the do; and third, with the parents.—(Washington Critic.

During the year 1886 22,134 persons died from

First Lady-I understand Miss De Vere has gone on the stage. Second Lady-Oh, yes, she has been before the pub-

lic a year.

First Lady—Has she made any reputation?

Second Lady—Some, I presume, but not nearly as much as she has lost.—(Washington Critic.

"The Boston Pilot," good Catholic though it is, apparently hates an English "Cawtholie" worse than it does a Protestant.

Captain Anson has scores of applications daily from ambitious pitchers who are anxious for an opportunity to twirl the Chicagos to the top of the list. The "old man," however, takes stock in but few applicants. If he sees promise of a "good 'un" he is always willing to give a trial, but many are called and few are chosen. The other day a local baseball enthusiass went into Spaiding's and told Anson of a great pitcher whom he had discovered. After telling about his many deceptive curves he incidentally remarked that the young twirler was also a perfect gentleman. Anson gave him one of the looks which he awards to a disagreeable umpire, and said; "What do you suppose I want of a perfect gentleman? I'm looking for a pitcher."—(Chicago Herald.

"What's the matter with you, Chummy? You look sick."

Chum.-Sick! Why, boy, me heart's broken. I took my girl to the Chamber of Horrors in the Eden Musee, and she was taken with the shakes and shook

Looking Ahead.—At Opelika a venerable colored man struck me for a quarter to "help repair our meetin' house from damage by de cyclone."
"Where is the meeting house!" I asked.
"Right ober yere about a mile."
"Is it a Methodist!"
"Yes, sal."

"Yes, sah."
"You are the fifth person that has asked for money for that church within three hours. When was it

for that church within three hours. When was indamaged by a cyclone."

"A spell ago."

"I rode by it yesterday, and it appeared all right."

"Yes, sah, it ar' all right, new."

"Then what do you want of more money!"

"We ar' expectin' anoder cyclone in de fall, sah, an' it's gwine ter be a hustler an' blow de spire cl'ar eff. Ize collectin' agin if, sah, so we kin make quick repa'rs."—(Detroit Free Press.

"Wipe your feet at the door" has been suggested as a good Home Rule motto.

A poetess sings, in a Boston paper: "I almost tremble when I gaze upon a tree or flower." A case of poison sumach or ivy, probably. There are hundreds who feel the same way.—(Burlington Free Press.

THE ASCHENBROEDEL CONCERT.

The Aschenbroedel Verein has a name that will not bear translation. The German Aschenbroedel is the him at his word and not to question the sin- English Cinderella; but if one were to call the club of orchestral musicians whose home is in East Fourthst, the Cinderella Club, there would naturally be much brain-endgelling to discover the propriety and signifiposed almost exclusively of German orchestral musicians, and has been in existence for twenty-eight years. Its name is a punning one, having been adopted in honor of its first president, August Asche,

> The Aschenbroedel has a fund for the relief of needs members and to increase this fund a monster er tertainment was given last night in Washington Park, of which the artistic feature was a concert under the direction of Theodere Thomas. All the participants, except Mr. Joseffy and the singers, were members of the club, including Mr. Thomas and the members of the club, including Mr. Thomas and the musicians in his orchestra who numbered nearly 300. There were forty first violins in the band, twenty-four double basses, nine flutes and other instruments in proportion, and the manner in which the music was played spoke volumes for the high standard of the orchestral players of New-York. The audience numbered at least 4,000 persons and it is likely that the treasury of the club will be enriched to the extent of about £2,500 by the affair. Following was the programme of music performed.
>
> 1. Cheral and France Grantes.

2. Recit. and Arin. "Joseph in Exypt" ("Ach. Mehu Theo. Toedt.
3. Gretchen am Schorad . Schubert Frank Juch Schubert Frank Juch Rafael Joseph . Liszt Rafael Joseph . Liszt George Prehn.
6. Scherro and Finale, Firth Symphonie, Beethoven Teach, b Overture. "Tannhauser" Wagner Orchestra and Military Band.
8. Elsa's Dream, "Lohengrin" . Wagner Friday's Spell and Transformation Scene. "Parsint." . Wagner Theo. Toedt and George Prehn.
10. Kalser March . Wagner

TEMPERANCE THE GREAT STATE ISSUE HORSE SENSE FROM A GREAT RELIGIOUS JOUR

NAL. From The Northern Christian Advocate. From the Northern Christian Advocate.

The liquor-dealers, rather than political parties, are foreing the issue; though by their own choice the battle must be fought in the field of the partisan contest.

The temperance men not of the "third party" cannot consistently put this issue aside. The union of liquor-dealers to vote independently in the interest of the saloons, should provoke a union of temperance men to vote independently in the interest of the people.

SNEAKS AND FRAUDS GET INTO TROUBLE.

From The Syracuse Standard.

The New-York Tribune has been using the parallel

The New-York Tribune has been using the parallel column with deadly effect upon the utterances of the so-called independent Republican newspapers, which are papers printed in the name of the Republican party for the benefit of the bemocracy. As if the sorrows of the Republicans who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 were not bitter enough already. The Tribune heartlessly digs up this, which appeared in The Evening Post" one bright day early in 1885.

The message of Governor Hill, which we publish in tall elsewhere, will carry to the people of the Stau an assurance that he will be a worthy successor to Governor Cleveland.

1. b. breathes from beginning to end the spirit of sample, honest government which has seemineastly characterized Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

Thi, was three years ago, and only the other evening "The Post" remarked:

The situation of affairs, so far as the State (of New-York) is concerned, is rather worse than it was when Tweed was plundering in the city and the Canai Ring was put to the

SAFE FOR AWHILE.

From The St. Paul Ploneer Press.

To Cal Brice: You can come out now. The Northern political torpedies are all expleded for the present. No more States will go of fill November. WHAT LEVEL HEADED TEMPERANCE MEN

has not yet been fully deciphered. Down the centre From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ireland, and Mr. McKay's notes on the condition of the working-classes in England, are practical commentaries on the text of the Free Trade Mes.

Of the working-classes in England, are practical commentaries on the text of the Free Trade Mes.

Of the discovery of four other stones, each about five feet by eighteen inches; two bear most earnest of temperance mental for its content of the process.

The Prohibition vote in the process temperance states of Maine and Vermont shows what some of the most earnest of temperance for the process.